

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

INFORMATION REPORT

This Document contains information affecting the National Defense of the United States, within the meaning of Title 18, Sections 793 and 794, of the U.S. Code, as amended. Its transmission or revelation of its contents to or receipt by an unauthorized person is prohibited by law. The reproduction of this form is prohibited.

CONFIDENTIAL/ CONTROL - U.S. OFFICIALS ONLY
SECURITY INFORMATION

COUNTRY	China	REPORT NO.	[REDACTED] 25X1A
SUBJECT	Tungsten Mines in Kiangsi and Kwangtung	DATE DISTR.	26 August 1953
	25X1A	NO. OF PAGES	3
DATE OF INFO.	[REDACTED]	REQUIREMENT NO.	RD
PLACE ACQUIRED	[REDACTED]	REFERENCES	

THE SOURCE EVALUATIONS IN THIS REPORT ARE DEFINITIVE.
THE APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE.
(FOR KEY SEE REVERSE)

25X1X

SOURCE:

25X1A

1. In early February the Ch'iennan (N 24-44, E 114-26) Tungsten Mine in Kiangsi was producing about 20 piculs of tungsten ore daily. The tungsten ore was shipped either to Hankow via Kanhsien (N 25-52, E 114-54) or to Shanghai via Nanch'ang (N 28-40, E 115-53). Important personnel in the administration of the Ch'iennan Tungsten Mine were as follows:
 - a. WEI Kuang-chung (7614/0342/0022), president.
 - b. LIU Cheng-hua (0491/2973/5478), military representative.
 - c. LI Tung-yang (2621/2639/2254), chief engineer.
 - d. Sha-wei-li-chi-fu-szu-chi (3097/4850/0448/1015/1133/2448/1015), Soviet engineer.
 - e. A commissar, who had 30 men under him.
2. Administratively, the Ch'iennan Tungsten Mine was divided into offices including managing, supply, transportation, comptroller, cooperation, and business offices. Two important parts of the mine were the generating station

CONFIDENTIAL/ CONTROL - U.S. OFFICIALS ONLY

25X1A

CONFIDENTIAL/CONTROL - U.S. OFFICIALS ONLY

- 2 -

with three Japanese generators, and a machine shop which was equipped with lathes, shapers, and planers. There were 2,700 men employed at the Ch'iennan Tungsten Mine.

3. In February 1953 the largest supplies of tungsten in the Huiyang (N 23-05, E 114-26) area, Kwangtung, were found in Antun (1344/1076), Shihchuchang (4258/2691/1534), Chilungshan (7741/4705/1472), Pushin (8248/1800), Chikung-k'eng (7741/0361/0977),¹ Tawanshan (1129/3494/1472) and Pokungao.²
 4. Before the occupation of the mainland by the Chinese Communists, the former Resources Committee of the Chinese Nationalist Government had established offices and mining plants in these places for the exploitation of the tungsten resources. During the early stages of the Communist occupation of the Huiyang district, these plants were run by local community leaders and local inhabitants were employed to work in the plants. Because of the lack of proper tools and techniques, however, the production of tungsten was quite limited and as a result these plants were closed down after a short period of operation. In the spring of 1950 the Canton office of the Color Metal Industry Bureau of the Chinese Communist Central South Administration Committee's Heavy Industry Department dispatched a Communist official named CHANG-Tzu-cheng (1728/5261/6927) to be acting director of the Tung Chiang (2639/3068) Branch Office in the city of Huiyang. This office served as the sole agency for buying tungsten, the price of which was set at JMP 20,000,000 per long ton, and directed the development of tungsten mining in the Huiyang district.
 5. Since early 1953 the Tung Chiang Branch Office had been dispatching Communist officials to recruit laborers and to commandeer local rich farmers, "unstable elements", and landlords to work in the mines. A total of about 500 persons was the goal, and the laborers were to be divided into two classes. The first, trained laborers, were paid on a salary basis and could receive up to JMP 600,000 per month. The second, the landlords, rich farmers, and "unstable elements", were not paid. Instead each received 9/160 catties of rice, 2/160 catties of cooking oil, and 3/160 catties of tobacco for each days work.
 6. In February 1953 three Russian advisors and technicians arrived in Huiyang from the Canton office to supervise the work going on in the mines. There were 100 policemen on guard duty at the various mines. All staff members and laborers working in the mines were issued identification certificates which enabled them to enter and leave the mines.
- 25X1A [REDACTED]
7. In early April 1953 there were many tungsten mines in the areas of Tochuhsu (1122/4376/1074), and Antunhsu (1344/1076/1074) in Huiyang Hsien, and Lant'ang (5663/1048) in Tzuchin (N 23-38, E 115-10) Hsien, Kwangtung.³
 8. In the winter of 1949, the Canton Office of the Color Metal Industry Bureau, Central and South China Military and Administrative Committee, had sent CHANG Tzu-cheng (1728/5261/6927), acting chief of its Tung Chiang (2639/3068) Sub-Bureau to set up offices at Tochuhsu, Tashihchieh (2092/4258/5894), and Shuifangk'ou (3055/2658/0656), in the latter city in the building which was formerly the site of the Ho Hsin (0678/2450) tearoom, to exploit the mines.
 9. In early 1953 over 500 local landlords, rich peasants, and prisoners had been recruited to take part in the work. During February, the Canton office sent three Soviet technical advisors to conduct the mining of various mine fields and a police company of about 100 men was set up to maintain security. In early April no one could enter or leave the carefully guarded mine fields without a pass.
 10. The number of employees and the production rates of the various mine fields were as follows:

CONFIDENTIAL/CONTROL - U.S. OFFICIALS ONLY

CONFIDENTIAL/CONTROL - U.S. OFFICIALS ONLY

- 3 -

- a. Fields in the general area of Tochuhsü to Antunhsü, Shihchuchang (4258/2691/1534) had over 400 employees and a daily production of over 10 piculs (2137) of tungsten.
 - b. Fields at Antunhsü to Yangt'an (3152/3389), the native name of which was Huaihsin (1095/1800), had more than 50 employees and a daily production of two to three piculs.
 - c. Fields at Antunhsü to Paishichien (4101/4258/6015), the native name of which was Chimak'eng (7741/7803/0977), had 500 employees and produced over 20 piculs a day.
 - d. Fields from Antunhsü to Tach'ouhsü (1129/4464/1074), the native name of which was Shaomushan (2626/1191/1472), had over 300 men and a daily production of 10 piculs.
 - e. Fields from Tochuhsü to Paohsi (1405/1153), Fotsu (0154/4436), and Liuchienfeng (2692/1423/1496), the native name of which was Pokungliu (0130/0361/2692), had over 600 men and a daily production of 30 piculs.
 - f. Fields from Lant'ang to Chilungshan (7741/4705/1472) in Tsuchin Hsien had over 500 men and a daily production of about 30 piculs.
11. The tungsten produced from these mines was collected in Canton before being transported north to Soviet Russia.

25X1A [REDACTED] Comment. For earlier reports on the mining of wolframite in these
25X1A areas, see [REDACTED].

25X1A 1. [REDACTED] Comment. Possibly Chikungchang (approximately N 23-06, E 114-50)
was meant.

25X1A 2. [REDACTED] Comment. Approximately (N 23-06, E 114-50).

25X1A 3. [REDACTED] Comment. Compare paras. 7-9 with paras. 3-6.

25X1A 4. [REDACTED] Comment. Probably wolframite was meant here and in the following
sub-paragraphs.

CONFIDENTIAL/CONTROL - U.S. OFFICIALS ONLY